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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable Vince Chhabria, Judge Presiding

RICHARD KADREY, et al.,)
Individual and Representative)

Individual and Representative)
 Plaintiffs,)

VS.) NO. 3:23-cv-03417-VC

META PLATFORMS, INC., a
Delaware corporation,

Defendant.

San Francisco, California Thursday, January 9, 2025

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES:

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Stenographically Reported By: Kelly Shainline, CSR No. 13476, RPR, CRR Official Stenographic Reporter

1 **APPEARANCES**: (CONTINUED) 2 For Individual and Representative Plaintiffs: JOSEPH SAVERI LAW FIRM 3 601 California Street - Suite 1505 San Francisco, California 94108 4 BY: MARGAUX POUEYMIROU, ATTORNEY AT LAW For Defendant: 5 COOLEY LLP Three Embarcadero Center - 20th Floor 6 San Francisco, California 94111 7 KATHLEEN R. HARTNETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW BY: COOLEY LLP 8 3175 Hanover Street 9 Palo Alto, California 94304 BY: JUDD D. LAUTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW MARK WEINSTEIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1 Thursday - January 9, 2025 10:03 a.m. 2 PROCEEDINGS ---000---3 4 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Now Calling Civil Case 23-3417. 5 Kadrey, et al. vs. Meta Platforms, Inc. Will counsel please come forward and state your 6 appearances for the record, starting with the plaintiff. 7 MR. PRITT: Good morning, Your Honor, and thank you. 8 My name is Maxwell Pritt, Boise Schiller Flexner, on behalf of 9 the named plaintiffs and the putative class. 10 11 THE COURT: Good morning. MR. STEIN: Good morning. Joshua Michelangelo Stein 12 from Boise Schiller Flexner also on behalf of plaintiffs. 13 THE COURT: Hi. 14 MR. HUTCHINSON: Daniel Hutchinson of Lieff Cabraser 15 16 Heimann & Bernstein also for the plaintiffs. 17 THE COURT: Hi. MS. POUEYMIROU: Margaux Poueymirou of Joseph Saveri 18 Law Firm also for plaintiffs. 19 20 THE COURT: Hi. MS. HARTNETT: Good morning, Your Honor. Kathleen 21 Hartnett from Cooley on behalf of defendant Meta Platforms. 22 THE COURT: Good morning. It sounds like you have a 23 cold. 24 MS. HARTNETT: I'm working through it. 25

MR. LAUTER: Good morning. Judd Lauter also at Cooley LLP on behalf of defendant Meta Platforms.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Mark Weinstein also from the Cooley firm and also for the defendant.

THE COURT: Hi.

Okay. So on the motion for leave to amend the complaint, let me start with Meta.

I don't think we need to talk about futility. I think it seems like there's probably a pretty good argument that the CDAFA claim is preempted, but we could deal with that on a motion to dismiss. Not a big deal.

It's less clear about whether the other claim would be preempted. I mean, I'm maybe a little skeptical about the merits of the claim, but I -- again, we could deal with that on a motion to dismiss. And, you know, you talk about -- to the extent that you're arguing that having to litigate and adjudicate a motion to dismiss would delay matters, I don't agree with that. We can all take care of that pretty quickly. So I don't think we need to talk about that.

I don't particularly feel the need to discuss, you know, the issue of delay and whether they could have brought this earlier. I don't think that -- I don't think that we need to discuss the issue of whether they're foreclosed from adding a DMCA claim now based on the ruling on the prior motion to

dismiss. I think your argument's clearly wrong about that.

I guess the one thing I want to explore and learn from you on is what -- just how much additional discovery would really need to take place if this -- if these claims were added.

And, you know, you had some stuff about needing to depose the plaintiffs about it or asking the plaintiffs about it and how this harmed them and stuff. I mean, that seemed like kind of a throw-away. I mean, the only -- the only thing I was really curious about was, like: Just how much do you really need to change your expert presentation and how much would it change the lead up between -- you know, the ramp up from now until summary judgment, which is in May? Is that right?

MS. HARTNETT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. That's the thing I'm most interested in hearing about.

MS. HARTNETT: I appreciate the guidance.

I also just wanted to briefly speak at the outset to your order yesterday. We received your order obviously on sealing, and we wanted just to say we appreciate it and respect it. We understand the Court is a public forum, and we will take your guidance and ensure that our filings conform to those -- to your guidance. So thank you.

We also just wanted to tell you that in preparing for this hearing today, we actually -- there was not a vehicle for us to respond to those other filings. There's not a response called

for.

I was prepared to tell the Court that Meta understood that it would be hard to have this hearing in the public forum without discussing topics like torrenting and seeding, and that we were prepared to speak about that publicly. I just want to make a record of that so you understand where my client is coming from and that we do respect your order.

THE COURT: Okay. And so on that, are there -- are there a bunch -- are there any pending sealing requests in front of Judge Hixson that might need to be redone with the quidance that you now have from me on sealing?

MS. HARTNETT: Potentially, Your Honor. I can check with the team to see. We're a few days behind on some of them. There was just an order yesterday from Judge Hixson, for example, so we will -- we can conform those to Your Honor's guidance.

THE COURT: I mean, I don't know. You can sort of deal with Judge Hixson on that --

MS. HARTNETT: Understood.

THE COURT: -- right? But just to let you know, I sent him an e-mail -- I sent him my order, and I said, "If you want me to, I can just order them to redo any sealing requests that are pending in front of you so that you don't have to sift through them." Right? Because I'm sure that your sealing requests in front of Judge Hixson, I haven't looked at them,

but I'm sure they're just as grossly overbroad as the ones that you submitted to me.

MS. HARTNETT: I'm not -- we can take a look at everything and make sure it aligns with your order, Your Honor.

And just for the record also, which databases are used to generate the LM and train the LM is something that, I think, all the companies consider to be commercially sensitive. So that is the ultimate basis of why most of this was sealed in the first place. There was also discussion about the methodology and more specifics, which led to some of the additional sealing.

I appreciate your guidance -- we appreciate your guidance, which we didn't have previously, but that is the good faith basis that we had relied on to seal it in the first place.

THE COURT: Yeah. And I don't need to get into a big argument with you about it, but just merely the companies considering something commercially sensitive, you know, in the abstract is not adequate. Like, there has to be real reasoning behind that.

And, number two, even if something might be legitimately commercially sensitive, it might need to be disclosed because it's so central to the case. And it seems to me that, you know, this stuff that we're talking about now is quite central to the case and needs to be disclosed.

MS. HARTNETT: And we appreciate the guidance

sincerely. Thank you for it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HARTNETT: So to your specific question about discovery, I appreciate your point that taking further discovery of plaintiffs is probably the least of the issues. The real issue, and there's two separate issues here, one is for the DMCA, the alleged CMI stripping. Currently the record before on discovery, that was on the edges of what was being discovered, but it was part of the process of ingesting the material. The record shows that those strings of data were actually removed because it was repetitive data; and along with other types of repetitive data, it was removed. So that would be our argument. They'll argue that that's a nefarious act.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. HARTNETT: What needs to be developed further would be to make sure that we had -- again, was on the edge of testimony being given, but we would have further witness testimony to substantiate our perspective, which is that that was not a nefarious act, that was not something that actually led to the model more likely to cover up alleged copyright infringement --

THE COURT: Right.

MS. HARTNETT: -- but was instead toward model performance.

THE COURT: Could I ask you about that? I mean, I

understand what you're saying, but the concept of it being a nefarious act, I mean, I totally understand your position that it's not and that there are legitimate reasons for doing it. I totally get that, but the concept of it -- of it being a nefarious act, the issue of the intent behind it strikes me as fairly relevant to the claim that exists in the case now and the fair use issue.

MS. HARTNETT: I believe it was on the edge of -like, that's why it was part -- one of many topics. So, for
example, in some of the documents it lists the several
different types of data that would be scrubbed before something
would go into training and then it was into the whole training
process. But in terms of whether there was a specific
allegation and, you know, under that part of the DMCA, you have
to show both intent to remove but also knowledge that it was
going to lead to an infringement or --

THE COURT: Right.

MS. HARTNETT: -- exacerbation. That was not really explored in any depth.

It's true that this is all within Meta's knowledge. Like, we have witnesses that could put in declarations to substantiate both that and, when we get to seeding, that all the measures Meta took to actually limit or prevent seeding from happening. So that is stuff that we would want to put before the Court.

If they're fine with us just doing that through declarations without ever having that tested at deposition, that's one thing; but I would assume that they would not be okay with us taking witnesses that have sat for deposition but never got into the specifics of these two issues in the depth that they would be getting into them if they were claims. Just if they're willing to forego deposing them, that's one thing.

If their position is going to be, no, Meta can't go and make statements all about its good intent for taking off the copyright repetitive information and all the measures that we took to actually prevent seeding for the nonbooks dataset currently in the record, all that's in the record is that they --

THE COURT: Like scientific articles or something?

MS. HARTNETT: Right. Part of the -- part of LibGen

that was so large that it wasn't working through a normal

download, not because it was copyrighted but because of the

size.

So those are all, you know, again, to both intent but also more broadly to whether there's actually been a violation of an intent and knowledge requirement in the DMCA and also for the CDAFA or a distribution count of the Copyright Act; right? The seeding is kind of both a CDAFA claim and it's -- also they put in a new aspect of their copyright claim. We would want to fully develop the record on our actual actions and intent.

THE COURT: But why wouldn't you -- I guess the question I'm asking is: Why wouldn't you want to fully develop the record on that even if it was just the existing copyright claim and even if we were just focusing on the -- you know, the fair-use issue?

I mean, it seems like it -- you know, to the extent they're arguing that the removal of the, you know, copyright language -- is that the right way to say it? Copyright language?

MS. HARTNETT: I think that's fine. It's the kind of the pro forma stuff that's in the beginning of books.

THE COURT: Yeah. To the extent that they are contending that it was nefarious -- part of a nefarious plot to remove that repetitive copyright language, that seems relevant to the fair use -- you know, the issues of intent and sort of what was going on; you know, what Facebook's motives were, what Meta's motives were. So it seems relevant enough to the fair-use issue that you would want to develop the record on that.

I mean, certainly if you were imagining yourself in front of a jury and sort of talking about fair use, you know, you would want -- I would think you would have ample motivation to sort of disprove any assertion that the removal of this language was nefarious.

MS. HARTNETT: Your Honor, I take your point, and I

think it's slightly different for this in the seeding, but
even -- let's just stick with the copyright information first.

That has been the topic of some deposition testimony that
was -- you know, we put before you in our opposition. It's
been out there that this is something that happens for months
in the case. It just hasn't been a focus, I would say, of
discovery. They don't have a 30(b)(6) topic on that. We
didn't, you know, focus on that.

So if we were to actually come before you on summary judgment or go to a jury in terms of what discovery we would want, we would want our witnesses to be as robust as possible, and not even -- aside from whatever they think is useful for fair use in showing our fairness or lack thereof, we would want to show that this was a repetitive action done in good faith by our engineers to make the machine -- make the model work better, not to violate the DMCA.

So I think we would have conducted discovery -- they probably would have conducted discovery differently. We certainly would have been able to just make sure we had made a full disclosure of that.

And then the expert piece is important just in terms of just being able to show that the model was actually -- by doing that, we did, in fact, improve functioning and it wasn't in a way to sort of put a cloud around or obstruct the emission of information that would lead someone to figure out whether or

not copyright information was being, you know, used.

So I think that -- I think -- and they put this in a footnote, if Meta wants more discovery, they're not going to oppose it.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. HARTNETT: I hoped that we would not have to amend. If Your Honor is inclined to allow the amendment, we would just ask for the modest extension of discovery needed so that we would not be in a situation of them later saying, "Oh, you put in this lengthy declaration explaining all the reasons why your" --

THE COURT: Right. But it strikes me -- I know that it would be hard work, but it strikes me that we wouldn't need to alter the summary judgment schedule for that to happen.

Or let me put that a slightly different way. It strikes me that we wouldn't need to push back the summary judgment hearing to make -- to allow that to happen, and maybe that you need to tweak the schedule leading up to the summary judgment hearing.

But in terms of delay -- further delaying adjudication of this matter, you know, it will be hard work to add some more discovery into the mix, but I don't -- it seems doable to me.

MS. HARTNETT: Oh, I appreciate your confidence. I mean, everyone I'm sure is -- we had a breakneck pace, and this does go back -- and I appreciate you don't want to hear the

equity part, but this is something everyone was full steam ahead, and that goes for plaintiffs' counsel, that goes for us in the weeks leading up to the close of discovery.

I mean, we did put in our paper this could -- if this were to be something that had been a focus earlier, it could have been and it was not; and so, you know, we'll make whatever works work. But I think the key point from our perspective is that if you're going to allow the claim, we would want to have an expert be able to explain. The expert reports are due tomorrow.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. HARTNETT: So we would --

THE COURT: It seems to me some tweaks could be made to the schedule or you could have an -- be allowed an additional expert to come in later on this issue, or something like that. I mean, that strikes me as doable.

MS. HARTNETT: Yeah, I think that that -- I mean, and I -- let me connect with my colleagues here who have been toiling away on the expert reports too so I just want to make accurate representations to the Court.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. HARTNETT: But the key piece here is we would like to be able to defend ourselves.

And on the seeding piece, I really, again, would request that you -- we've submitted our opposition to the discovery

motion on seeding.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. HARTNETT: It really was not the focus. It was not an express topic. It was something that did come out as things progressed, and we have not yet been able to make the record on that in particular. I think there is a pretty good record so far, but could be better and we need an expert on the CMI.

On the seeding, the evidence -- they're taking a snippet from Mr. Clark's deposition, which I was present at, where he said that you usually would see the torrent, and they want to have that be an admission that we were seeding every time anyone torrented if they did, and that's not true.

And Mr. Bashlykov was a different witness who was prepared to talk about the measures he took to prevent the seeding; and also that he was, in the end, only taking part of the library at issue via torrent.

So those are things where that just was not a focus of the parties, and we understand -- without arguing the discovery motion that you may not want to argue, just that that would -- that should be something that is more fully developed for Your Honor to be able to determine whether there was a nefarious active distribution or whether there were actually --

THE COURT: What -- on the discovery side, what would need to be done to flesh that out?

MS. HARTNETT: I think there would need to be, again, witnesses on our side laying the factual basis for what datasets were obtained via that method, if any. I mean, there's at least one. And then there would need to be expert testimony that would help show why the measures that Meta took to minimize or prevent the seeding actually were effective. So that would be all toward the point of showing that we were not a distributor in any meaningful way, and then also to show that the odds of the plaintiffs' books -- or the actual fact of the plaintiff's works being part of any of that was not the case.

THE COURT: One other question just came to my mind.

Is there any of this discovery that you're talking about -- if the -- if the DMCA claim were added but the CDAFA claim were not added, would it change anything? Or is there enough overlap between those two claims that basically the additional discovery you would have to do would be the same?

MS. HARTNETT: It would be different. I think that the -- I believe -- and -- I think that if we were just talking about the CMI, that would be more limited because that actually was more -- something covered in discovery to date more thoroughly. I think that -- although, again, not -- it was at the edge.

The seeding I think would be more voluminous because we'd have to get into basically the factual basis and the expert report, which I understand would be a significant endeavor to

show that the measures that --

THE COURT: Well, I'm guessing they would argue that the seeding is relevant to their DMCA claim also.

MS. HARTNETT: They're actually -- they can obviously argue for themselves. I think that the key point, though, is that the amendment does two things in addition to adding the CDAFA claim and to adding the DMCA claim. It adds a distribution aspect to the Copyright Act claim, which we believe is -- if anything, it's a Copyright Act claim, not -- you know, it's preempted; that we would need to be able to take the seeding discovery too.

THE COURT: Okay.

if you disagree, that wasn't --

MS. HARTNETT: And Judge Hixson did -- I mean, I know Your Honor is the ultimate authority on this, but Judge Hixson did in one of his discovery orders --

THE COURT: Yeah, I don't think I agree with that.

You're going to say that he said the seeding wasn't relevant?

MS. HARTNETT: Yeah, but I think that -- okay. Even

THE COURT: I don't think that's right.

MS. HARTNETT: -- that just wasn't how the parties litigated the case. I mean, we can have a dispute about whether the 30(b)(6) witness should have done more on that, but then we should -- the answer would be to have more discovery, not to make us defend the case without being able to make a

record that we actually didn't do anything wrong.

THE COURT: Fair. Yeah. Okay.

MS. HARTNETT: So I think at the end of the day, we -just we'd like an opportunity to conduct the discovery we need
to defend ourselves if these claims were to go forward.

THE COURT: Okay.

All right. Any response from the plaintiffs?

MR. PRITT: Yes, Your Honor. Maxwell Pritt on behalf of the plaintiffs and the putative class. It's great to see you. Alex Holtzman sends his regards.

We provided you some materials and your clerk some materials that I think will be elucidating in light of Ms. Hartnett's remarks this morning.

But I just want to start by saying, in the last month of discovery in this case, it has evolved from one of copyright infringement and fair use into one of staggering computer crimes, the use of peer-to-peer networks to take and share online tens of millions of copyrighted literary works by one of the world's largest companies.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, I don't know if now is the time -- there's no jury in the courtroom. Okay? And, you know, I don't know if you actually have evidence to back up what you just said.

MR. PRITT: Great.

THE COURT: So can we -- can we just sort of limit

ourselves to sort of legal argument and try to avoid the dramatization?

MR. PRITT: Well, I'd love to get into that because it goes to exactly what Ms. Hartnett was saying.

If you look at the slides in front of you, if you're interested, Ms. Hartnett just said we don't know what datasets were torrented or what method was used and what datasets. We certainly do.

If you look at Slide 12, they explain. This is in April of 2024. In the opposition, all Meta and Cooley talks about is torrenting of Scimag from LibGen, which was done in 2023. This document I think Ms. Hartnett wants to object because it was not in the briefing. She stood up.

MS. HARTNETT: Thank you, Mr. Pritt.

I did just want to object for the record that much of this and most of it is not stuff that has been briefed to us, and so for the record, we object to the use of material that wasn't in the motion or the reply brief.

THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. But, in any event, this talks about downloading but it doesn't talk about seeding.

MR. PRITT: Well, it does mention seeding, but it does talk about torrenting and it talks about torrenting from pirated datasets. There's another document that we've included that does talk about that and talks about not wanting to use the Facebook infrastructure in order to do it so that they can

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1
     hide it.
 2
          If you look at Docket -- sorry -- document, which is in
     the back, it is Meta-Kadrey 108336, in April 2024, the same
 3
 4
     time as --
 5
              THE COURT:
                          What?
                                 Sorry.
                         It's towards the back. It's 108336.
              MR. PRITT:
 6
                         Toward the back of what?
 7
              THE COURT:
              MR. PRITT: Of the packet that you have, not the
 8
              It's right before -- you know, it's the first document
 9
     slides.
     after the slides I think.
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11
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
                          That document, if you look down at David
12
              MR. PRITT:
     Esiobu from April 2nd, this is a chat, work chat, he says [as
13
     read1:
14
15
               "Can you clarify why we can't use FB infra for this
          aqain?"
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17
          And he says [as read]:
               "Avoid risk of tracing" --
18
                         I don't -- oh, it's on the other side.
              THE COURT:
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20
              MR. PRITT:
                          Yeah, sorry. I double-sided it.
21
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
                         April 2nd, kind of middle of the page, it
22
              MR. PRITT:
23
     says [as read]:
               "Why can't we use the FP infra for this?"
24
25
          He says [as read]:
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"Avoid risk of tracing back. The seeder is from FB 1 2 server." And then even below at the very last two, Mr. Frank Zhang 3 4 says [as read]: 5 "Get DI" -- which is data infrastructure, a group within Meta -- "support on the downloading getting this 6 effort in stealth mode." 7 And the next one is [as read]: 8 "There's an explicit decision to not involve DI. 9 want to get AA" -- which is Anna's Archive -- "ingesting 10 done in stealth mode within our group." 11 **THE COURT:** So can I interrupt you for a second? 12 13 MR. PRITT: Yes. THE COURT: Look, there -- it is -- I don't have an 14 15 opinion either way about the stuff you're showing me. I don't have the ability to examine it in context. 16 There are oftentimes where, you know, nefarious sounding 17 words are used for non-nefarious purposes. I don't know 18 19 whether that was the case here or not. I have no way of 20 telling, but none of it is really responsive to the questions 21 that I -- to the issues that I made clear at the beginning of the hearing that I wanted to discuss --22 23 MR. PRITT: Well --THE COURT: -- which is -- you heard my discussion 24

with Ms. Hartnett. You heard that I didn't want to talk about

25

1 futility. You heard that I didn't want to talk about delay in 2 discovery or whether you came too late with these requests. What I want to hear about is what -- you know, what is 3 the -- what is the extent of additional discovery that's needed 4 5 on these claims if I allow you to amend and can it get done 6 within the time frame that we've set for adjudication of the 7 summary judgment motion. Thank you, Your Honor. And I was MR. PRITT: 8 9 intending to respond --10 THE COURT: Then get to it now. -- directly to evidence of torrenting and 11 MR. PRITT: CMI stripping. 12 When it comes to CMI stripping, Judge Hixson held that 13 that was relevant, Docket 351 at 3, his December 20th order, 14 15 and ordered Meta to produce all documents and communications from all of the custodians relevant to that. They then 16 17 produced six documents. So that has been done. There is 18 nothing else. There was -- it was covered in the topics, and 19 we asked their 30(b)(6) about it. If they had --20 So are you taking the position that there THE COURT: 21 should be no further discovery on that? 22

MR. PRITT: I'm taking the position --

THE COURT:

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Ms. Hartnett has said: Look, we want to be able to fully defend ourselves on this. We want to be able to present an

Or are you -- you know, what --

additional expert on the stripping of the copyright information. I've said to her: I think you can probably do that within the time that we've set for adjudication of this summary judgment motion.

So my question to you is: Are you -- what position are you taking? Are you taking the position that there must not be any further discovery? Are you taking the position that there can be further discovery and Ms. Hartnett can have her additional expert on this and we can get it done within the time that we've set to adjudicate this motion? What is your position on the questions that I was asking Ms. Hartnett?

MR. PRITT: It's the same as stated in our motion and reply. We have no objection to any additional discovery that Meta wants to take. We would be interested to know what additional CMI stripping discovery they think is out there that has not been produced already.

Torrenting --

THE COURT: Well, she sort of articulated it; right?

She said -- I don't think she said that there was any

additional discovery to produce. I think that she said that

she wants to have an expert on the topic to address the

allegations that you're making that she contends are new and

you contend aren't new, and I don't really care whether they're

new or not.

MR. PRITT: Yeah. And our expert already will be

addressing that in his opening brief due tomorrow; but if they need additional time, that's fine.

I will say, you know, you mentioned nefarious, that's not an element of a DMCA claim, and certainly the documents in the slides that I showed --

THE COURT: Well, isn't good faith relevant?

MR. PRITT: Well, there's a -- if you apply a double scienter standard, which is a big if because not all Courts do, then the second element does look to why they were doing that; and we have documents, including in the slides, that show they were doing it to prevent IP leakage. That means to prevent the copyrighted information from going with stuff. So when you're a user or the public, you don't understand where Meta was getting that. You don't understand that it was copyrighted material. That, we would submit, is already sufficient.

THE COURT: It's not obvious to me that that's what IP leakage means. I mean, it seems like it could mean that we don't -- we want to -- we're doing this, you know, in part to make sure that copyrighted stuff doesn't get reproduced, but I don't know. You know, again, I'll have plenty of time to learn all about that.

MR. PRITT: Understood, Your Honor.

On torrenting, Judge Hixson also held that that was relevant. Meta produced their search terms November 25th that included torrent. It was quite a limited search, but it did

include torrent.

With seeding, we already have Rule 72 motions in front of you -- or objection currently on that. As to 30(b)(6), there will unfortunately be a Rule 72 objection next week as to requests --

THE COURT: What's Rule 72?

MR. PRITT: The objections to Judge Hixson's orders.

THE COURT: Oh, okay.

MR. PRITT: So there will be objections next week with respect to document requests because we have asked for the BitTorrent clients, the application logs, and the server logs, which would, in fact, show the quantity of the documents being seeded. But, you know, even if you went out and asked Llama itself what happens when you seed a Zlib, it tells you when you are -- when you're torrenting it, you are seeding it back to a pirated dataset. And, again, we have a slide showing this is -- we're talking about tens of millions of works, almost a petabyte of data, which is extraordinary. And that's just what we know of from April 2023.

Certainly there are -- there's only one custodian on those April 23 documents that show the downloading through torrent and peer-to-peer systems of -- this is in connection with Llama 4. There's only one document custodian on that. There are four other people, including someone completely new, who is involved in handling the torrenting and seeding, and so we

certainly would love to have discovery and have that person added.

So, you know, when I represent a plaintiff, I'm never going to say no to discovery, and we're willing to work with Meta on whatever it would like in terms of a deadline. I mean, I was playing around with the existing schedule and came up with some ways to do it if you did want to keep the summary judgment hearing on May 1st.

THE COURT: We're keeping the summary judgment hearing on May 1st.

MR. PRITT: Great.

THE COURT: So let me ask a couple of questions about the discovery stuff that -- and Meta filed its response yesterday. I haven't looked at this stuff as closely yet as I've looked at the motion for leave to amend the complaint; but regarding the block list, just I think this should be -- can be a one-word answer -- do the plaintiffs have the block list?

MS. HARTNETT: Yes.

MR. PRITT: The block list is a document like this that has the headings redacted so that we cannot tell what any of this means. So I would say no to that answer.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that the document that the plaintiffs have or --

MS. HARTNETT: There were more than one version of it.

There's a code version of it too, I believe, but --

THE COURT: So let me just --1 2 MS. HARTNETT: -- we never met and conferred with them about an objection to that. 3 4 THE COURT: Right. So I assume you don't think 5 there's anything wrong with the plaintiffs having the block list; and that if for some reason they have not -- and I know 6 that there's been lots of discovery and lots of documents and 7 all of that and it's hard to keep track of everything, but if 8 for some reason they -- if they're unaware of something that 9 10 they've received that gives them the block list, great. If for some reason the versions they've gotten are --11 somehow exclude information from them that help -- that 12 preclude them from deciphering the block list, I assume you 13 have no objection to providing them a sort of completed version 14 15 of the block list. MS. HARTNETT: We would be happy to meet and confer. 16 17 THE COURT: So I'll --The only issue is there were some 18 MS. HARTNETT: 19 privilege questions about the reason for certain things being 20 on or off --21 THE COURT: Right. MS. HARTNETT: -- and that would be a privilege 22 23 objection.

THE COURT: Right. But the block list or sort of any mitigations -- right? -- the fact of the mitigation is not

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1
     privileged --
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              MS. HARTNETT: Correct.
              THE COURT: -- is not protected. The reasons for the
 3
 4
     mitigation might be protected.
 5
              MS. HARTNETT:
                             Precisely.
              THE COURT: Okay. And we had -- so -- all right.
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 7
              Was there any -- were there any other questions that I
     me see.
     had?
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 9
              MR. PRITT: Your Honor, while you're thinking about
     that, I would just note, in terms of their response on the
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11
     Rule 72 that you received last night, they spend a good deal of
     time trying to suggest that one of their 30(b)(6) witnesses was
12
13
     prepared to address sealing.
              THE COURT: I'm going to let you take additional
14
     depositions -- I'm going to let you have additional deposition
15
     time on that.
16
                          Okay. Yeah, okay. Thank you. I just
17
              MR. PRITT:
     wanted to -- Judge Hixson found that they were not prepared,
18
19
     and they didn't tell you that.
20
              THE COURT:
                         Okay. Give me a second. Like I said,
     I've spent less time on this, so I just want to see if I had
21
     any other questions.
22
23
                         (Pause in proceedings.)
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. I think that's it.
24
25
          Is there anything else that anybody wants to say?
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MS. HARTNETT: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
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              THE COURT:
                           Okay. Thank you.
 2
              MR. PRITT: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                   (Proceedings adjourned at 10:36 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. DATE: Sunday, January 12, 2025 Kelly Shainline, CSR No. 13476, RPR, CRR U.S. Court Reporter